

A NEW SPECIES OF CAPULUS FROM CALIFORNIA.

BY W. H. DALL.

Mrs. T. S. Oldroyd, of Los Angeles, Cal., recently sent me a species of *Capulus* which appears to be new, and which adds to the fauna of California a genus not hitherto known to belong to it.

Capulus californicus n. sp.

Shell only moderately elevated, oval or more or less conformable with the object upon which it roosts, the apex small, somewhat laterally compressed, incurved almost symmetrically, nearly concealing the smooth, one-whorled nucleus, situated near the posterior margin; surface nearly smooth, somewhat irregular, mesially with small faint radial not very close-set ridges, covered with an imbricated dense soft glistening periostracum which projects beyond the margins; interior polished, white, with faint rosy rays extending from the apex to the anterior margin; Alt. 10, lon. before the apex 30, behind it 5.5, total basal length 36.5, average width 29 mm.

This fine shell was found on the flat valve of *Pecten diegensis* Dall (*floridus* Hinds non Gmelin), in 20 to 25 fathoms off San Pedro, California.

Carpenter reported some fragments of *Capulus* from Mazatlan, but these were not really sufficient to establish the presence of the genus. The present species is related to *C. calyptra* Martyn, of Japan, and *C. hungaricus* of the northeast Atlantic. It is less elevated than either, the sculpture is much fainter than in *C. hungaricus* and the apex is less conspicuous, more posterior and less coiled.

I have several times received a small shell collected among kelp roots and variously mottled or tinted with purple or reddish-brown and yellow. A very young specimen of this kind was described by Carpenter under the name of *Psephis tellinialis*. It is not a *Psephis* but has the characters of *Petricola*. I have suspected for a long time it was the young of *P. carditoides*, but have not yet seen enough material to make this certain, and therefore suggest that Pacific coast students should endeavor to solve the problem.

MOLLUSCA ASSOCIATED WITH MASTODON REMAINS.

I have received from Dr. Arthur Mead Edwards, the well-known microscopist of Newark, N. J., certain Molluscan forms for deter-

mination. It will be noticed, they are all common fresh-water species. The first lot includes *Planorbis parvus*, *P. campanulatus*, *Linnæa humilis*, *Physa heterostropha*, *Valvata carinata* and *V. sincera*; all of the above Say's species. The foregoing are from the "fossiliferous sands overlying the clays of Essex county," Ontario, Canada ("Pleistocene"), and are associated with Mastodon remains.

They were collected in 1897 by Dr. Henry M. Ami, of the Canadian Geological Survey, and sent to Dr. Edwards by the collector, presumably with microscopic material.

In the second lot, there is only the single species *Planorbis parvus* Say; this was found associated with Mastodon remains at Newburgh, N. Y., by F. W. Schaffer (in 1899), who sent the examples to Dr. Edwards. Of the species named herein, *P. parvus* and *L. humilis* exhibit a wide distribution in the past as well as in the present times. Both of these are reported as occurring living, and fossil, in the Lahontan and Bonneville areas of the Great Basin; *P. heterostropha*, living in both, but semi-fossil only in Bonneville. *V. sincera* credited to Salt Lake, living, by its collector Henry Hemphill, is represented as a semi-fossil in the Bonneville area by Call's var. *Utahensis*. The occurrence of living examples in either of the areas mentioned, is not noted in Call's list of Great Basin mollusca.¹ While *L. humilis* is everywhere, east and west, north, and pretty widely dispersed towards the south, *P. campanulatus* has a much more restricted range and has yet to be reported west of the Rocky Mountains.

I have to thank Mr. C. W. Johnson of the Wagner Free Institute for kind attention connected with the above.

ROBT. E. C. STEARNS.

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DREDGING IN SAN DIEGO BAY.

BY F. W. KELSEY.

The use of the dredge has afforded me a great deal of pleasure, while furnishing me with a goodly amount of wholesome physical exercise so much needed by those following sedentary occupations, and the specimens thus obtained add largely to my local collection.

While working in the bay I use a dredge cutting but 14 inches,

¹ Bulletin No. 11., U. S. Geographical Survey.